

New leaf beetles (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) from New Guinea

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Abstract: Fifteen new Papuan species of Chrysomelidae are described, namely *Coenobius telnovi* sp. nov., *Bucharis rufus* sp. nov., *Stethotes telnovi* sp. nov., *Phainodina strigicollis* sp. nov., *P. thoracica* sp. nov., *Pyrrhalta telnovi* sp. nov., *Anoides fulvoniger* sp. nov., *A. nigricollis* sp. nov., *A. ornata* sp. nov., *Xenidea hartmanni* sp. nov., *Manobia insulana* sp. nov., *M. viridiaenea* sp. nov., *Sutrea fasciata* sp. nov., *S. trimaculata* sp. nov., *Trachyaphthona cyanipennis* sp. nov.

Key words: Chrysomelidae, Cryptocephalinae, Eumolpinae, Galerucinae, Alticinae, New Guinea, new species.

Introduction

Chrysomelidae of New Guinea are very poorly studied. A large revisions of most all subfamilies, including keys, were published by J.L. Gressitt (1965, 1966, 1967, 1969). Much later I also studied on this region (Medvedev 2009, 2010, 2014), discovered and described a large number of new species again.

For example, a genus *Stethotes* Baly, 1867 in Gressitt's revision (Gressitt 1966) was represented by 41 species, among them 20 species were new. But when I studied large material almost 50 years later, another 29 new species were described.

The present paper is based mostly on materials collected by Dmitry Telnov (The Entomological Society of Latvia, Rīga) and received from the Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Germany. As a result of this investigation, 15 species are described and illustrated as new for science (luckily only one new *Stethotes* among them).

Standard methods for processing entomological material were used for this study. Specimens were dry and glued on cards. Dissected male genitalia mounted on same cards near each specimen.

Acronyms used in the text:

NME – Naturkundemuseum Erfurt, Germany;
CLM – Collection Lev N. Medvedev, Moscow, Russia.

Taxonomic part

Cryptocephalinae

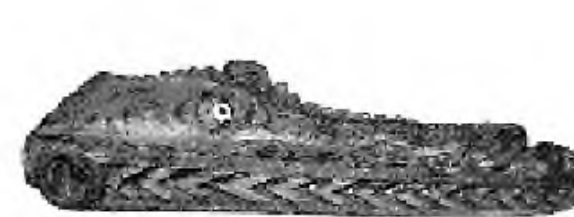
Coenobius telnovi sp. nov. (Plate 83 fig. 1)

Holotype ♀ NME: INDONESIA E, S New Guinea, Merauke 84 km NE, Sawaeoe vill. 4 km S, Marov riverbank (upper Merauke River), 8°02'36"S, 141°00'14"E, 18.IX.2015, 13-14 m, riverside vegetation, leg. D.Telnov.

Derivatio nominis: Patronymic. This species is named after its collector.

Description: Black, labrum, fore basal antennal segments and legs fulvous. Clypeus trapeziform, as long as wide, distinctly punctate: inter-ocular space almost as wide as length of basal antennal segment, punctate, occiput impunctate. Antennae reach base of elytra, proportions of segments are as 12-4-3-3-3-6-6-6-5-5-8, preapical segments about as long as wide. Prothorax 1.55 times as wide as long, broadest at base, anterior margin with narrow collar, side margins arcuate, surface without any impressions, distinctly and sparsely punctate throughout, but without basal row of punctures, with acute basal lobe. Scutellum narrow, elongate and impunctate. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, moderately narrowed to behind, with regular rows, well developed throughout, interspaces flat, shining and impunctate except 3 outermost, which are distinctly convex. Body length 1.9 mm.

Differential diagnosis: 7 *Coenobius* species in New Guinea. *C. telnovi* sp. nov. is similar with *C. laratana* Gressitt, 1965, differs with entirely black



underside and distinctly punctate head.

***Bucharis rufus* sp. nov.** (Plate 83 fig. 2)

Holotype ♀ NME: INDONESIA E, W New Guinea, Doberai Peninsula, Arfak mts, Anggi Gigi Lake S env., Uper vill. 2-2,5 km NNE, 1°17'10"S, 133°54'18"E, 09.IX.2015, 1900-2480 m, primary mid montane rainforest, leg. D.Telnov.

Derivatio nominis: This name should point to the colour of dorsum of this species.

Description: Red, antennae fulvous with 5 apical segments black, bases of prothorax and elytra, elytral suture, margins of prosternum and mid of meso- and metasternum narrowly black. Body ovate. Head densely punctate, with longitudinal impression on vertex, inter-antennal space very broad, clypeus short, trapeziform. Antennae reach base of elytra, proportions of segments are as 9-3-3-4-4-4-5-6-6-6-7, segments 7-10 distinctly widened, 1.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.9 times as wide as long, broadest at base, with almost straight lateral margins, basal margin with short process in middle, surface evenly convex, shining, with very fine and sparse punctures. Scutellum small and narrow, almost parallel-sided, twice as long as wide, impunctate. Elytra 1.1 times as long as wide, broadly rounded on apices, elytral rows thin and feeble, interspaces of rows broad, flat and impunctate. Prosternum emarginated on apex. Body length 3.7 mm.

Differential diagnosis: Differs from a single Papuan species, *B. suffriani* Baly, 1865, in red color of the dorsum and in different elytral sculpture.

Eumolpinae

***Stethotes telnovi* sp. nov.** (Fig. 1, plate 83 fig. 3)

Holotype ♂ NME: INDONESIA E, W New Guinea, Doberai Peninsula, Arfak mts, Anggi Gigi Lake S env., Uper vill. 2-2,5 km NNE, 1°17'10"S, 133°54'18"E, 09.IX.2015, 1900-2480 m, primary mid montane rainforest, leg. D.Telnov.

Derivatio nominis: Patronymic. This species is named after its collector.

Description: Body entirely black, only basal antennal segment fulvous. Body elongate, slightly widened to behind. Head with dense punctures, smaller on clypeus, vertex flat, without central groove, ocular grooves indistinct. Proportions of segments are as 7-5-7-7, next segments absent. Prothorax 1.15 times as wide as long, strongly narrowed to anterior margin, side margins almost straight, surface convex, densely punctate, interspaces narrower

than punctures. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, impunctate. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, with cuneiform apices, with irregular punctures in anterior quarter and along suture and more or less regular rows in other part, with interspaces rather broad and impunctate. All femora with small acute subapical tooth. Segment 1 of anterior and mid tarsi moderately widened. Aedeagus (Fig. 1) without any sculpture on underside. Body length 2.8 mm. Differential diagnosis: About 70 *Stethotes* species reported from New Guinea. *S. telnovi* sp. nov. is rather similar with *Stethotes obscura* L. Medvedev, 2009, but differs specifically in colour of antennae, cuneiform apices of antennae and rather different shape of aedeagus.

***Phainodina strigicollis* sp. nov.** (Figs 2, 11-14, plate 83 fig. 4)

Holotype ♂ NME: INDONESIA E, W New Guinea, Doberai Peninsula, Arfak mts, montane ridge between lake Gita & Gigi (Anggi Lakes), 1°23'33"S, 133°55'02"E (2360 m) via 1°22'40"S, 133°55'56"E (2280 m) to Pamaha vill. 1°23'14"S, 133°55'11"E (1960 m), 10.IX.2015, 2200 m, primary mid montane rainforest & subalpine vegetation, leg. D.Telnov.

Paratypes 11 specimens: 5 NME & 1 CLM: same locality as in holotype; 2 NME & 1 CLM: INDONESIA E, W New Guinea, Doberai Peninsula, Arfak mts, Anggi Gigi Lake S env., Uper vill. 2-2,5 km NNE, 1°17'10"S, 133°54'18"E, 09.IX.2015, 1900-2480 m, primary mid montane rainforest, leg. D.Telnov; 1 NME: INDONESIA E, W New Guinea, Doberai Peninsula, Arfak mts, Anggi Gigi Lake S env., Uper vill., 1°18'05"S, 133°54'24"E, 09-10.IX.2015, 2200 m, primary mid montane rainforest, white light, leg. D.Telnov; 1 NME: INDONESIA E, W New Guinea, Doberai Peninsula, Arfak mts, Anggi Gigi Lake S env., Uper vill., 1°18'05"S, 133°54'24"E, 10-11.IX.2015, 2200 m, primary mid montane rainforest, white light, leg. D.Telnov.

Derivatio nominis: This name should point to the conspicuous densely strigose sculpture of prothorax of this species.

Description: Head fulvous with metallic tint and more or less bronze vertex, antennae black with 3-4 basal segments fulvous, prothorax bronze, scutellum and elytra fulvous, sometimes with darkened small areas or entirely dark (Figs 11-14), underside dark fulvous, legs fulvous; sometimes all upper side including head entirely fulvous. Body ovate. Frontoclypeus strongly punctate, vertex convex, impunctate, grooved medially, ocular grooves deep and sharp. Antennae almost reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 7-5-5-7-6-6-7-7-7-8-9, five apical segments slightly thickened, about 2.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.6 times as



wide as long, broadest in middle, side margins arcuate, surface shining, densely longitudinally (at sides obliquely) strigose. Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, apices rounded, surface with feeble postbasal depression, distinct rows of punctures, feebler on apical slope, interspaces flat, shining, narrower than diameter of punctures. All femora toothed, with large triangular tooth on fore legs and small on mid and hind ones. Tarsal segment 1 of male moderately enlarged, triangular. Aedeagus (Fig. 2) strongly narrowed to base and deeply concave on underside, apex subtruncate with small central tooth. Body length in males 2.6-2.8 mm, in females 2.9-3.2 mm.

Differential diagnosis: 13 *Phainodina* species hitherto known from New Guinea. *Phainodina strigicollis* sp. nov. differs well from its congeners (Gressitt, 1969) in prothorax being longitudinally strigose.

***Phainodina thoracica* sp. nov.** (Fig. 3, plate 83 fig. 5)
Holotype ♂ NME: INDONESIA E, W New Guinea, Doberrai Peninsula, Arfak mts, Anggi Gigi Lake S env., Uper vill. 2-2,5 km NNE, 1°17'10"S, 133°54'18"E, 09.IX.2015, 1900-2480 m, primary mid montane rainforest, leg. D.Telnov.

Derivatio nominis: This name should point to the conspicuous sculpture of prothorax of this species.

Description: Head dark metallic bronze with fulvous labrum, clypeus and palpi; antennae piceous with 5 basal segments fulvous, prothorax dark metallic bronze with middle of basal margin fulvous, scutellum dark, elytra fulvous with blackish spots (fig. 15), underside black, legs blackish with fulvous bases of femora. Body elongate-ovate. Frontoclypeus punctate, vertex densely micro-sculptured, ocular grooves deep and sharp. Proportions of antennal segments are as 7-5-6-7-8-8-9, next segments absent. Prothorax 1.8 times as wide as long, broadest in middle, lateral margin arcuate, surface uneven, dull, densely micro-sculptured and longitudinally strigose. Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, with rounded apices, surface with feeble post-basal impression, rows of punctures well-developed, but feebler on apices, interspaces flat, finely punctate and broader than diameter of punctures in rows. All femora toothed. Tarsal segment 1 of fore legs moderately widened. Aedeagus (Fig. 3) strongly narrowed to base, with tridentate apex. Body length 3.2 mm.

Differential diagnosis: Very near to preceding species, differs in larger body, different elytral pat-

tern, but especially in densely microsculptured prothorax.

Galerucinae

Galerucini

***Pyrrhalta telnovi* sp. nov.** (Figs 4, 16-18, plate 83 fig. 6)

Holotype ♂ NME: INDONESIA E, W New Guinea, Doberrai Peninsula, Arfak mts, Anggi Gigi Lake S env., Uper vill., 1°18'05"S, 133°54'24"E, 10-11.IX.2015, 2200 m, primary mid montane rainforest, white light, leg. D.Telnov. Paratypes 1 NME & 1 CLM: same locality as in holotype.

Derivatio nominis: Patronymic. The species is dedicated to its collector.

Description: Fulvous, 5-6 apical antennal segments, large spot on vertex, scutellum, poorly delimited basal and lateral margin of elytra (almost reduced in one paratype, see Figs 16-18), sides of metasternum and abdomen black. Body elongate, 2.25 times as long as wide. Head and all upper-side covered with white dense pubescence. Clypeus triangular, large, well-delimited, sparsely punctate, vertex dull, very densely punctate and micro-sculptured. Antennae reach anterior third of elytra, proportions of segments are as 8-3-10-7-6-6-6-5-5-7, pre-apical segments about 2-2.3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long, broadest in anterior third, lateral margins very feebly arcuate, anterior and posterior angles obtuse, posterior margin slightly emarginated before scutellum, surface very densely punctate and granulate. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, punctate and densely micro-sculptured. Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, practically parallel-sided with rounded apex, surface without any ridges or convexities, finely and very densely punctate, with micro-sculptured interspaces. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi not widened. Aedeagus as in Fig. 4. Body length 4.8-5.5 mm.

Differential diagnosis: A single species described from New Guinea, *Pyrrhalta wallacei* (Baly, 1886), is larger and has prothorax with 3 black spots. The species somewhat resembles *P. hageni* (Jacoby, 1887) from Sumatra and Malaysia, but has black apical antennomeres.

***Anoides fulvoniger* sp. nov.** (Fig 20, plate 83 fig. 7)

Holotype ♂ NME: INDONESIA E, S New Guinea, Merauke 32-23 km E, Wasur NP, 8°31'22"S, 140°40'48"E (dry riverbed & pools) to 8°29'23"S, 140°36'38"E (semidry eucalypt forest), 16.IX.2015, 14-15 m, leg. D.Telnov.



Derivatio nominis: The name should point to the dorsal colouration of this species.

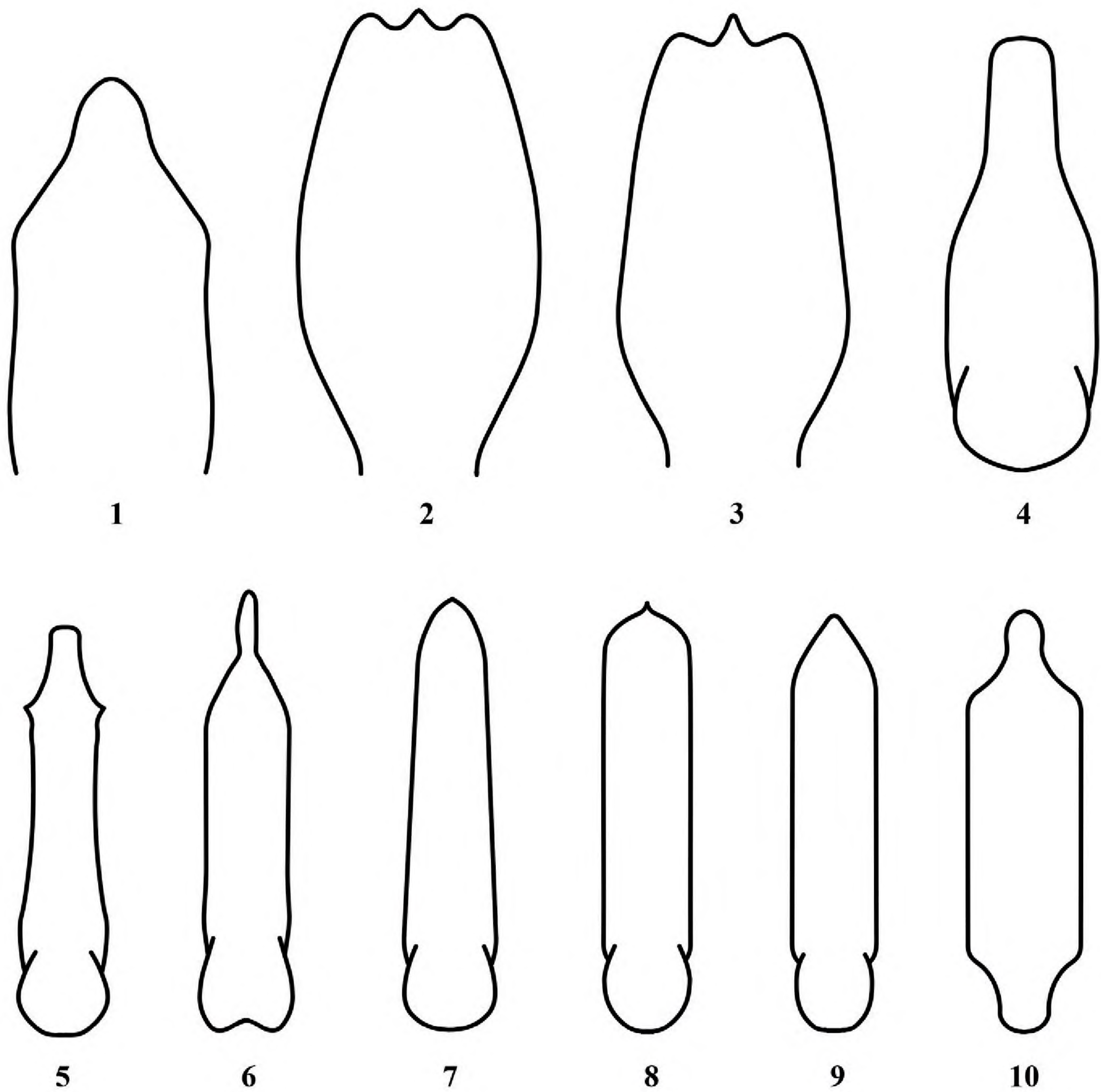
Description: Fulvous, elytra with very large black spot, occupying posterior two thirds except narrow lateral and apical margin (Fig. 20). Body elongate ovate, twice as long as wide. Head finely micro-sculptured, inter-antennal space broad and convex, frontal tubercles narrow and almost transverse, delimited posteriorly, vertex with longitudinal impression, deeper anteriorly. Antennae reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 12-6-14-14-13-13-13-11-10-9 (apical segment absent), pre-apical segments about 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 2.6 times as wide as long, broadest in basal third, lateral margins feebly arcuate, surface micro-sculptured, rather finely and densely punctate. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, densely micro-sculptured. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, elongate ovate, broadest in apical third, with explanate lateral margin, surface shining, finely and densely punctate. Segment 1 of anterior and mid tarsi not widened. Aedeagus (lost during dissection) parallel-sided with rounded apex. Body length 9 mm.

Differential diagnosis: Generally resembles *Anoides lorentzi* Weise, 1912 but head, underside of the body and legs are fulvous and black pattern of elytra don't reach lateral and apical margins.

Anoides nigricollis sp. nov. (Fig. 21, plate 83 fig. 9) Holotype ♀ NME: INDONESIA E, W New Guinea, Dobera Peninsula, Ayamaru vill. 23 km SE, Aqafu springs, 1°23'15"S, 132°22'04"E, ~330-340 m, 04.IX.2015, primary lowland rainforest on limestone, near the springs, leg. D.Telnov.

Derivatio nominis: This name should point to the dark colour of prothorax.

Description: Head black with fulvous labrum and dark fulvous frontal tubercles, antennae black with fulvous basal segment, prothorax black, scutellum fulvous, elytra fulvous with bluish black pre-apical broad band, not reaching extreme apex (Fig. 21), underside fulvous with sides of pro-sternum and abdominal segments 1-3 black, legs fulvous with apices of femora and tibiae (at least on upper-side) black. Body elongate ovate, 1.7 times as long as wide. Head shining, finely and densely punctate,



Figures 1-10. Aedeagi of Papuan Chrysomelidae, ventral view. 1 – *Stethotes telnovi* sp. nov.; 2 – *Phainodina strigicollis* sp. nov.; 3 – *P. thoracica* sp. nov.; 4 – *Pyrrhalta telnovi* sp. nov.; 5 – *Anoides ornata* sp. nov.; 6 – *Xenidea hartmanni* sp. nov.; 7 – *Manobia viridiaenea* sp. nov.; 8 – *M. insulana* sp. nov.; 9 – *Sutrea trimaculata* sp. nov.; 10 – *Trachyaphthona cyanipennis* sp. nov.



inter-antennal space narrow and ridged, frontal tubercles flat and poorly delimited. Antennae almost reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 7-5-20-9-8-7-6-6-7-7-11, pre-apical segments 2.5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.6 times as wide as long, lateral margins almost straight with broadly rounded anterior angles and obtuse posterior angles, surface with microscopical dense punctures throughout and rather large sparse punctures, mostly behind middle. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, finely punctate. Elytra 1.35 times as long as wide, elongate-ovate, widest in apical third, lateral margin explanate, surface shining, confusedly punctate, with two pairs of regular rows in sutural area and short scutellar row. Body length 9 mm.

Differential diagnosis: Seven *Anoides* species reported from New Guinea. *A. nigricollis* sp. nov. is similar with *A. binotata* Bowdich, 1914 (which also has black thorax), but is different in head being black, partly black underside and legs and in generally different elytral pattern. Elytral coloration is unique in this new species and differs well from all congeners.

***Anoides ornata* sp. nov.** (Figs 5, 19, plate 83 fig. 8)
Holotype ♂ NME: INDONESIA E, S New Guinea, Merauke 24,5 km N, Salore vill env., Kumbe left riverbank, 8°16'26"S, 140°22'50"E, 17.IX.2015, 10 m, sago swamp & muddy riverbank, leg. D.Telnov.

Derivatio nominis: The name should point to the conspicuous elytral pattern of this species.

Description: Fulvous, elytra with 2 spots in middle and large pre-apical spot black (Fig. 19). Body elongate ovate, 1.6 times as long as wide. Head shining, impunctate, inter-antennal space rather broad, convex, but not ridged, frontal tubercles narrow and transverse, delimited posteriorly, vertex with longitudinal impressed line. Proportions of segments are as 12-6-10-12-11, next segments absent. Prothorax 2.2 times as wide as long, broadest before base, lateral margins straight with obtuse anterior and broadly rounded posterior angles, surface shining, finely and sparsely punctate, with a few shallow impressions on sides. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, micro-sculptured and sparsely punctate. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, elongate ovate, widest in apical third, with explanate lateral margins, surface shining, finely and densely punctate. Segment 1 of anterior and mid tarsi not widened. Aedeagus as in Fig. 5. Body length 9.5 mm. Differential diagnosis: *Anoides ornata* sp. nov. resembles *A. notabilis* Weise, 1912 but is different

in more complicated elytral pattern represented by 3 spots (2+1).

Alticini

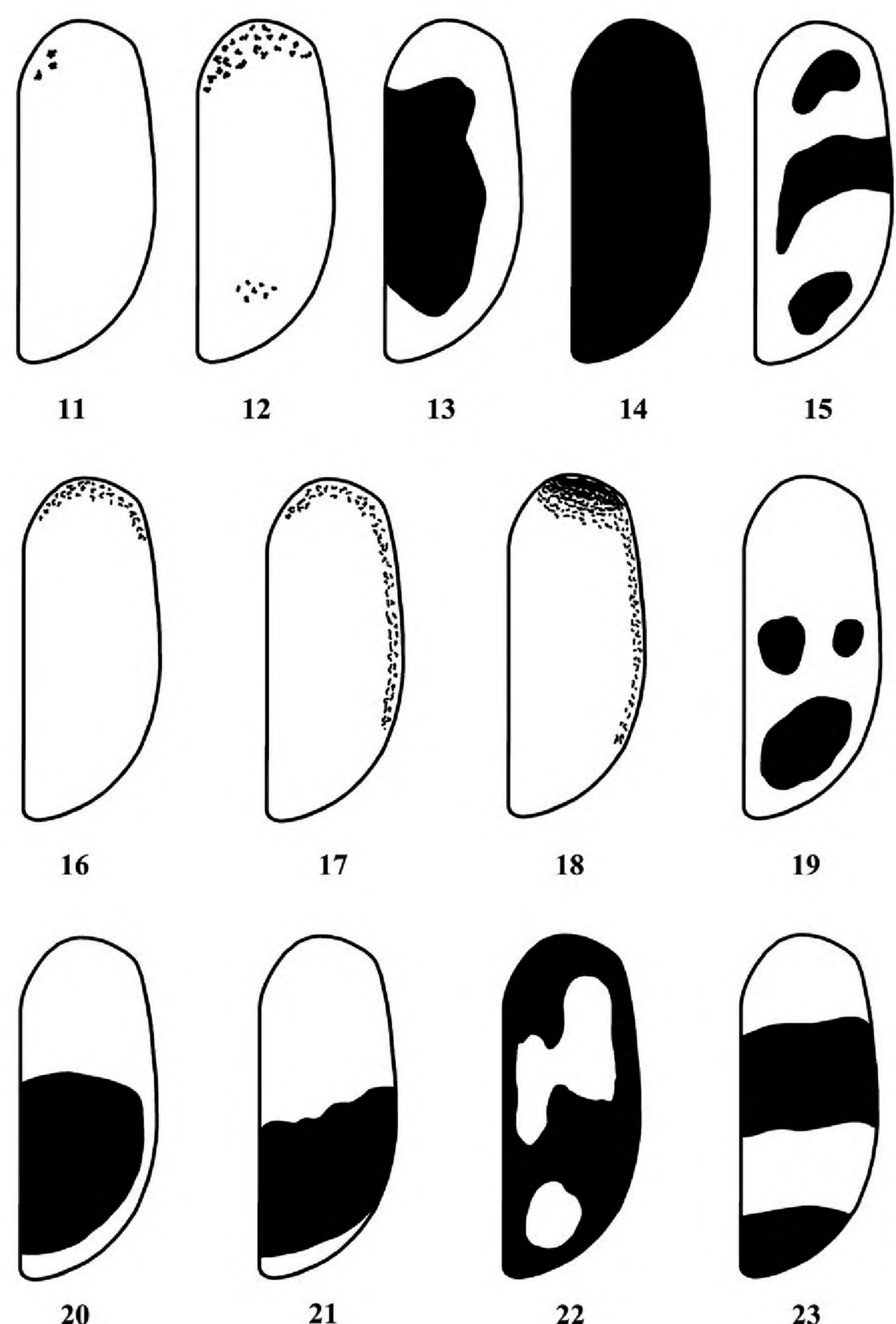
***Xenidea hartmanni* sp. nov.** (Fig. 6, plate 83 fig. 10)

Holotype ♂ NME: West Papua, Prov. Manokwari, 18 km. NW Ransiki, Anggi Giga Kampungitkai, 01°24'23"N, 133° 56'53"E, 1990 m, 4.III.2007, cutting area/prim forest, leg. A. Skale.

Paratypes 3♀: 1 NME & 1 CLM: same locality as in holotype; 1♀ NME: West Papua, Prov. Manokwari, vic. Mokwam, Styoubbrig, 01° 06'26" S, 133 ° 54'41" E, 1400-1800 m, 24-28.II.2007.

Derivatio nominis: Patronymic. I dedicate this species to Mathias Hartmann (NME), who provided me with rich Oriental Chrysomelidae material.

Description: Head and upperside metallic bronze, labrum blackish with fulvous margins, antennae fulvous with darkened apical segments,



Figures 11-23. Elytral pattern of Papuan Chrysomelidae. 11-14 – *Phainodina strigicollis* sp. nov.; 15 – *P. thoracica* sp. nov.; 16-18 – *Pyrrhalta telnovi* sp. nov.; 19 – *Anoides ornata* sp. nov.; 20 – *A. fulvoniger* sp. nov.; 21 – *A. nigricollis* sp. nov.; 22 – *Sutrea trimaculata* sp. nov.; 23 – *Sutrea fasciata* sp. nov.



underside and legs black with fulvous tarsi. Body elongate ovate. Frontoververtex microsculptured and distinctly punctate, interantennal space narrow and convex. Antennae reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 11-8-5-6-6-6-7-7-7-11, preapical segments about 1.7 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, lateral margins almost straight from base to angulation in anterior quarter, surface microsculptured and densely punctate, with interspaces smaller than diameter of punctures, antebasal depression feeble, deeper in middle opposite scutellum, but sharply delimited on sides with short longitudinal impressions. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex. Elytra 2.1 times as long as wide, without post-basal impression, regularly punctate with strongly costate interspaces of rows. Hind tibiae with feeble preapical excavation, mid tibiae simple. Aedeagus parallel-sided with long apical process (Fig. 6). Body length in males 2.2 mm, in females 2.5-2.7 mm. Differential diagnosis: Nine *Xenidea* species hitherto known from New Guinea. *X. hartmanni* sp. nov. is similar with *X. pusilla* Jacoby, 1894 which is however smaller (body length 2.2 mm), has metallic blue dorsum, impunctate head and laterally not delimited antebasal impression of prothorax.

***Manobia insulana* sp. nov.** (Fig. 8, plate 83 fig. 11)
Holotype ♂ NME: INDONESIA E, W New Guinea, Doberai Peninsula, Arfak mts, Anggi Gita Lake, Tombrok vill. & surroundings, 1°22'09"S, 133°57'31"E, 06-07. IX.2015, 1880-2200 m, primary mid montane rainforest, leg. D.Telnov.
Paratypes 3 NME & 1 CLM: same locality as in holotype.

Derivatio nominis: This species is named after its locality, world's second largest island - New Guinea.

Description: Metallic blue, antennae fulvous with darkened apical segments, sometimes basal segment also blackish, underside bluish black, legs black or piceous in females, with fulvous fore and mid tibiae in males. Head sparsely punctate on frons and vertex, frons 1.65 times as wide as eye, frontal tubercles obliquely placed, sharply delimited posteriorly. Antennae reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 7-4-3-3-5-5-5-6-6-5-5, pre-apical segments about 2.5 times as wide as long. Prothorax 1.5 times as wide as long, lateral margins almost straight, anterior angles not angulate, hind margin without distinct basal lobe, basal transverse impression moderately deep and straight, with a row of punctures, rest surface shin-

ing, with sparse and very small punctures. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, with very feeble and not delimited basal convexity, elytral rows distinct throughout, but feebler on apical slope. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi slightly thickened in male. Aedeagus as in Fig. 8. Body length in males 2.3-2.4 mm, in females 2.5-2.7 mm.

Differential diagnosis: Resembles *Manobia rectisulcata* L. Medvedev, 2008 from Sulawesi, differs with entirely black head, finely punctured prothorax, feebler basal convexity of elytra and different shape of aedeagus.

***Manobia viridiaenea* sp. nov.** (Fig. 7, plate 83 fig. 12)

Holotype ♂ NME: INDONESIA E, W New Guinea, Doberai Peninsula, Ayamaru vill. env., creek Fanmuis between the road and lake, 1°17'37"S, 132°14'48"E, ~260-270 m, 01.IX.2015, limestone creek, leg. D.Telnov.

Paratypes 32 specimens: 22 NME & 2 CLM: same locality as in holotype; 7 NME & 1 CLM: INDONESIA E, W New Guinea, Doberai Peninsula, Ayamaru vill. ~8,3 km SE, 1°18'54"S, 132°15'28"E, ~360 m, 02-03.IX.2015, primary lowland rainforest on limestone, white light, leg. D.Telnov.

Derivatio nominis: This name should point to the colour of dorsum of this species.

Description: Upperside greenish aeneous, antennae fulvous with darkened 5-6 apical segments, underside and legs black or piceous, anterior and mid tibiae sometimes fulvous. Head impunctate, frons 1.7 times as wide as eye, frontal tubercles obliquely placed, sharply delimited. Antennae almost reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 7-4-4-4-5-5-5-5-5-7, pre-apical segments about twice as long as wide. Prothorax 1.3 times as wide as long, broadest near middle, lateral margins almost straight, only slightly narrowed anteriorly, anterior angles not angulate, hind margin with small basal lobe, basal transverse impression feebly arcuate, densely punctate, rest surface shining, with sparse and very small punctures. Elytra 1.45 times as long as wide with strong, sharply delimited and impunctate basal convexity, mid third of disc with fine rows of punctures, more distinct in female, apical third practically impunctate. Segment 1 of fore and mid tarsi not thickened in male. Aedeagus as in Fig. 7. Body length 2-2.3 mm.

Differential diagnosis: Only one *Manobia* species previously reported from New Guinea. *M. viridiaenea* sp. nov. somewhat resembles *M. dohertii* Jacoby, 1893 from Malaysia, but differs specifically in strongly punctate basal impression of prothorax and in shape of aedeagus.



***Sutrea fasciata* sp. nov.** (Fig. 23, plate 83 fig. 13)

Holotype ♀ NME: INDONESIA E, W New Guinea, Doberai Peninsula, Ayamaru vill. 23 km SE, Aqafu springs, 1°23'15"S, 132°22'04"E, ~330-340 m, 04.IX.2015, primary lowland rainforest on limestone, near the springs, leg. D.Telnov.

Derivatio nominis: The name should point to the dark fasciate elytral pattern of this species.

Description: Black, 3 apical antennal segments and anterior angles of prothorax fulvous, elytra fulvous with transverse band in middle and apex black (Fig. 23). Body elongate ovate, 1.8 times as long as wide. Head mostly impunctate, clypeus triangular, inter-antennal space narrow, but not ridged, frontal tubercles cuneiform and convex, vertex with sparse microscopic punctures. Antennae reach apical third of elytra, proportions of segments are as 10-4-9-12-12-10-10-9-9-8-11, preapical segments 2.5-3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.8 times as wide as long, broadest in middle, side margins arcuate, anterior angles rounded, surface shining and impunctate. Scutellum elongate triangular with rounded apex, densely micro-sculptured. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, with fine and rather dense confused punctures. Body length 7.5 mm.

Differential diagnosis: Fifteen *Sutrea* species were known from New Guinea till now. *S. fasciata* sp. nov. is similar with *S. triplagiata* Jacoby, 1904 (New Guinea) which is smaller, has different elytral pattern and only terminal antennomere is fulvous in this species.

***Sutrea trimaculata* sp. nov.** (Figs 9, 22, plate 83 fig. 14)

Holotype ♂ NME: INDONESIA E, S New Guinea, Merauke 24,5 km N, Salore vill env., Kumbe left riverbank, 8°16'26"S, 140°22'50"E, 17.IX.2015, 10 m, sago swamp & muddy riverbank, leg. D.Telnov.

Paratypes 6 NME & 2 CLM: same locality as in holotype.

Derivatio nominis: This name should point to the conspicuous, trimaculate elytral pattern.

Description: Fulvous, elytra dark piceous to black with 3 fulvous spots, anterior spots partly connected with each other (Fig. 22), breast partly darkened. Body elongate, twice as long as wide. Head impunctate, clypeus triangular, inter-antennal space moderately narrow, flat, frontal tubercles long and narrow, touching each other. Antennae almost reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 13-6-10-12-11-10-10-10-10-8-10, preapical segments about 4-5 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.8 times as wide as long, with lateral margins feebly

arcuate and anterior angles broadly rounded, surface shining, with very fine and sparse punctures. Scutellum triangular, impunctate. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, almost parallel-sided with rounded apices, surface shining and very finely punctate. Fore and mid tarsi of male with segment 1 feebly widened. Aedeagus as in Fig. 9. Body length 4.7-4.9 mm.

Differential diagnosis: Fifteen *Sutrea* species were known from New Guinea till now. *S. trimaculata* sp. nov. is similar with *S. wallacei* Baly, 1874 but differs specifically in elytral pattern, represented with 3 partly connected fulvous spots.

***Trachyaphthona (Longitarsella) cyanipennis* sp. nov.** (Fig. 10, plate 83 fig. 15)

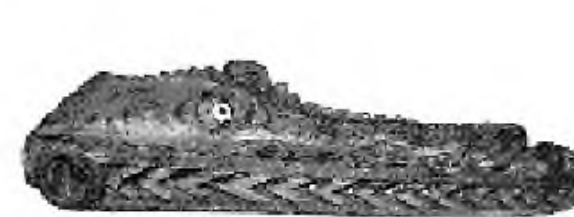
Holotype ♂ NME: INDONESIA E, W New Guinea, Doberai Peninsula, Arfak mts, Anggi Gita Lake, Tombrok vill. & surroundings, 1°22'09"S, 133°57'31"E, 06-07.IX.2015, 1880-2200 m, primary mid montane rainforest, leg. D.Telnov.

Paratypes 6 specimens: 2 NME & 1 CLM: same locality as in holotype; 3 NME: INDONESIA E, W New Guinea, Doberai Peninsula, Arfak mts, Syoubri vill., 1°07'16"S, 133°54'34"E, 1570-2100 m, primary lower montane rainforest, 11-12.IX.2015, leg. D.Telnov.

Derivatio nominis: The name should point to the blue colouration of elytra of this species.

Description: Fulvous, antennal segments 5-11 black, scutellum and under-side black, elytra metallic blue, hind legs black with fulvous tarsi. Body elongate. Clypeus triangular, impunctate, vertex finely punctate, frontal tubercles cuneiform, but poorly delimited behind. Antennae reach middle of elytra, proportions of segments are as 12-6-11-11-11-10-9-8-8-8-10, pre-apical segments about 3 times as long as wide. Prothorax 1.8 times as wide as long, lateral margins almost parallel-sided, surface shining, finely and sparsely punctate, basal impression rather broad, especially in middle. Scutellum triangular with rounded apex, finely and densely punctate. Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, slightly widened to behind, with feeble basal convexity, densely and confusedly punctate. Segment 1 of anterior and mid tarsi not widened in male, of posterior tarsi thin, as long as a half of tibia. Aedeagus as in Fig. 10. Body length 3.3-4 mm.

Differential diagnosis: 1 species of *Trachyaphthona* s. str. in New Guinea. The species in question differs from both *Longitarsella* species (*L. binotata* (Baly, 1876) of South China, Vietnam and Thailand and Siamese *L. notatipennis* L. Medvedev, 2009) in metallic color of elytra. It is rather alike in color at *T. (Zipangia) coeruleipennis* L. Medvedev, 2009



from Laos, but differs in structure of hind legs.

Note: *Trachyaphthona* Heikertinger, 1924 was synonymized with *Trachytetra* Sharp, 1886 from New Zealand (Konstantinov & Prathapan 2008). But *Longitarsella* L. Medvedev, 2009 differs sharply from *Trachytetra* in structure of prothorax and especially hind tarsi, having very long basal segment, so I prefer for the moment to not include *Longitarsella* in *Trachytetra*. In my opinion several recently proposed and published Chrysomelidae synonyms are doubtful or incorrect.

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Plate 83

MEDVEDEV, L.N.: New leaf beetles (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) from New Guinea



Figures 1-15. New Papuan Chrysomelidae, habitus, dorsal view. 1 – *Coenobius telnovi* sp. nov., holotype; 2 – *Bucharis rufus* sp. nov., holotype; 3 – *Stethotes telnovi* sp. nov., holotype; 4 – *Phainodina strigicollis* sp. nov., holotype; 5 – *P. thoracica* sp. nov., holotype; 6 – *Pyrrhalta telnovi* sp. nov., holotype; 7 – *Anoides fulvoniger* sp. nov., holotype; 8 – *A. ornata* sp. nov., holotype; 9 – *A. nigricollis* sp. nov., holotype; 10 – *Xenidea hartmanni* sp. nov., holotype; 11 – *Manobia insulana* sp. nov., holotype; 12 – *M. viridiaenea* sp. nov., paratype; 13 – *Sutrea fasciata* sp. nov., holotype; 14 – *S. trimaculata* sp. nov., paratype; 15 – *Trachyaphthona* (*Longitarsella*) *cyanipennis* sp. nov., holotype.